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When we reached R., we took the River Rd and went directly to the Dicentra place. Quite a number of the pretty plants were found in bloom. The number of plants seems to be gradually increasing. The question was raised whether this increase takes place solely through the tubers, for we have never seen the plant with seed-pods. But that the plant must mature seed and that the increase also is due to seed, seems also to be certain as the increase is mainly up the hill. We now went to the Mutinus place, most of the plants showed color. The Yellow Violet, *Dentaria heterophylla* & *D. laciniata*, *Mitella* and *Erythronium* were found in bloom. I collected quite a lot of the *Erythronium* for Miss C. I observed that the anthers are first reddish brown, then yellow, while shedding pollen, and finally black. On our way, we stopped at the hillside near Rock Br. Going up the broad path we saw a snake running itself. Mr. W. thought it torpid, but I remembered former experience and knew that this snake trusted^(?) in being feared unobserved. We soon found that the snake was very much alive. At first, it tried to escape but being prevented, it coiled itself in a very threatening attitude, as if ready to strike at any moment, at the same time darting out its pretty

tongue. Mr. W. kept irritating ~~it~~ with his umbrella, but although it seemed to be intensely angry, no amount of provocation would make it strike. It kept watching Mr. W., however, and as he went around the snake, it kept turning, keeping ~~its~~ eyes all the time towards him. In this experiment, Mr. W. went behind me so that I was between him and the snake, yet it apparently did not notice me. Although the snake would not strike when irritated with the umbrella, it took quickly advantage of the moment, when Mr. W. brought his hand near it. It struck forward very quickly, opening ~~its~~ mouth very wide. Notwithstanding its quickness, Mr. W. was quicker, and escaped its thrust. After collecting the *Erythrinum* we started to retrace our steps to R. As it was nearly noon we stopped at the meadow below our location place to eat dinner. We had stopped to see our plant on our way up the road. Its dried withered remains may still be seen, no longer upright as during the fall when it was in its glory, but bent over due to the sliding downward of the soil. From the appearance of the capsule it seemed to have matured seed; these, were now empty, however, I looked carefully for seedlings, but failed to recognize

any. The old plant is dead, nor were any young shoots found near the root. *Luzula vernalis* was found plentifully along the roadside. (After dinner we continued our trip.) *Corydalis glauca* is just coming to flower. At last, I have found out how the dandelion curls are made. The flower stalk is split in halves, then slide the piece lengthwise in and out of your mouth until the curls form. Here and there, we found large patches of *Nepeta glaberrima* in bloom. *Stellaria media*, was found everywhere, and most beautiful did the pretty little stars look. Some of the meadows seemed almost covered with this plant. The flowers seemed so particularly pretty to-day that we decided to call the day *Stellaria media* Day. When we neared R. we took the path leading under the viaduct, and to E. We passed through E. and took the path leading along Deep Run. Portions of this route are interesting, but much of it is uninteresting. A branch of this road leads to Gorman's farm. As this road passed nearest the river we decided to take it. When close to the house, we were met by a pack of dogs. ~~The~~ in two divisions, the first division contained five dogs. They growled and barked, but as we simply kept on our trip they seemed to think they might as well

be friendly, so stopped barking and walked along side of us. The
 second division of dogs had the same manner and behaved
 much in the same way. We wondered what kind of a dog-
 place this could be, began counting the dogs and thought there
 must be at least a dozen. When we came close to the house
 we saw another dog. The house was in an awfully dilapidated
 condition and I thought it must be occupied by negroes. I was
 very much surprised, therefore, when a white lady opened at the door.
 It was Mrs. S.. She and her husband own the house and the land
 (87 Acres) around. Mr. S. appeared to be about 50 yrs. old. She is lame.
 She had injured her ankle when younger, and is now obliged to walk
 on the side of her foot. The house looks very old; she said it
 was 70 yrs. old, but it is so dilapidated it looks older. In front
 of the house, in a circular flower bed, grows a large Opuntia. Mrs.
 S. says it blooms in June, that it is most beautiful at that
 time. Last year, she said, it had as hundred blossoms. Various
 flowers were in bloom in the garden, which is around the house
 Grape Hyacinth, Jonquils, Daffodils, Forsythia, Hyacinths and
 Violets. Mr. W. said, "It seems, that you have about a dozen
 dogs". "Why", she said, "we have more than twenty". Just think more

than twenty days and no paint on the house. We found Mrs. G. a very pleasant lady. She has a nice little grandson, a pretty child about 6 yrs. old. He was bringing his grandmother water from the spring. On our way to the road, which we can see from the house, we passed the spring, situated nicely in a clump of trees - (a white ash stands out prominently). We walked out the road but a short distance, when we took a path leading into the woods on our left. This took us across Stony Run, and brought us to the B. & P. R. R. We were about half way between P. & S. R. station. After a short walk in the woods on the left of the tracks, we started homeward. We took the same route to R. as on our last trip, where we arrived in time to take the 6.50 train for Baltimore.

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April 17, 1902. A trip to West Belington. The Grape Hyacinths were in profusion. They may be found almost anywhere in the fields in this place. The main patch is still as of old. In the low ground at the foot of the hill I found several patches of a plant, which I think must be Anemone. It was in bud, but the ^{thing} ~~it~~ was far from opening. If this really is the Anemone, it is more plentiful here than in any of the other

place where I know it to grow.

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April 18, 1902 A trip with botany class along Herring Run. We met at Hall's Spring. Just as we were nearing the stream and while still in the car, we had a slight shower. It did not last long however, the sun soon shone again and the afternoon was most pleasant. We went along the south bank of the stream for a short distance, then returned by way of the north bank. This is really a very pretty trip and everyone said we must take the trip again later. The views from the hillside up the valley are beautiful. *Thalictrum* ~~div~~^{di} *varicatum* was found in flower. On the hillside facing the south we found *Arbutus*, *Viola pedata* and *S. bicolor*.

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April 19, 1902. With Mr. W. to "The Rocks" of Deer Creek. We met at the Md. & Pa. R.R. station and took the early train. We left at 7.30 A.M. The morning was partly cloudy and rather chilly due to the N.E. wind which was blowing. The trains on this road are very slow and we were due at "The Rocks" at half past nine, the distance 35 miles being made in 2 hrs. Everything went nicely and we were moving on schedule time until we came within a few miles of Fallston, when the train came to a standstill. Looking out we

saw that a freight train was ahead of us and was the cause of the trouble. Two of its cars had been derailed. It took over two hours to put the cars again on the tracks, so instead of reaching "The Rocks" at 9.30 A.M., it was 12 o'clock before we arrived. The place takes its name from the mass of rock which rises almost perpendicularly from the creek to the height of about 300 ft. They are weathered and cracked most grotesquely and at the top one might almost think that the great rocks had been thrown right one upon the other haphazard-like. Our first duty on reaching the place was to climb to their top. To do this we had to cross the creek, which meant either a walk down the track to the railroad bridge or up the county road to the county bridge. We were told that the one along the road would be chosen, so we went that way. On this trip we were accompanied by a young man, a Mr. Uhlig, a traveling salesman for Parker, Davis & Co., and whom Mr. W. had known for some time. We met Mr. U. on the train. He was on one of his trips, intending to stop off at Belton, but the wreck of the morning had broken up his plans for the day, so he thought he would go with us. There seemed to be an unusual dearth of plants along the road sides, even the hillsides

looked brown and barren, on our way to the summit. One place only did we find where this was not the case and that a short distance from where we found the path leading up the hillside. Here we found *Dicentra Cuscutaria* in a number of very large patches. What surprised us most was to see it growing in the bright sunshine, covering rocks with its pretty green its only accompanying plant being *Polypodium vulgare*. In the moister places on the hillside we found *Blondelia*, *Hepatica* and *Dentaria* accompanying the *Dicentra*. Here too, I found the pretty *Cystopteris fragilis*. Later I found it also, in other moist spots near the base of the hill. This is the first time that I have found this fern. Under the rock on which grew the *Dicentra* and *Polypodium*, we found ~~on~~ on a shelving projection, protected by the overhanging rock ^{again} from the sunshine and the rain, a pretty bird's nest. It was made of leaf-mould & twigs and nicely lined with horse-hair. It was one o'clock when we reached the summit. The view from these high rocks is grand, and we sat down and enjoyed it for quite a little while. The rocks are granite, covered almost completely with several kinds of lichen. Here, like at Sugar Loaf mountain we saw in many places, whitish lichen-like incrustations.

tions. What can really be their cause? In some places it looked almost as if it were the washed disintegrated rock itself.

On our way up, we remarked upon the great damage done by our last sleet storm; the paths were in many places impassable on account of the broken off branches or trees. Few flowers were found on our way up. Near the summit *Houstonia* alone was found in bloom and from the crevice of one of the rocks grew an *Amelanchier* which was in full bloom.

In descending, we took the other side of the hill. Here, it was much moister, no doubt the rock sloped in that direction. When about half-way down the slope, we stopped, built a fire and cooked coffee; after which we descended to the road below. All along this part road we found plants in profusion and very glad would we have been had we had the 3 hours lost during the morning now at our disposal; but we found that we were obliged to return to the station. We arrived at the station about 10 minutes before the train was due, which, however, on account of being so late during the morning, came one hour and 15 minutes late. In the meantime we examined the hillside opposite the station. Here, *Arbutus* was found quite plentifully, and we collected a nice bouquet of it.

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Round about in the woods, I noticed several White Pine trees, no doubt indigenous. It was about a quarter past five o'clock when we left "The Porch". A part of the program for the day was to stop off at Woodbroke to see if *Calthea palustris* were in bloom. On the way up, I had noticed the plant in a small stream not far from Belair. Coming back we verified this observation. It was 15 minutes of evening when we reached W. It was dark, but we decided to get off and look. We soon found the place where the plants grew. These plants only were there, one of which was in bloom. *Oxalis corniculata* was found in profusion, also a few specimens of *Anemone nemorosa* and a nice patch of 24 *Trillium*. It was now too dark to examine the place closer, so we walked over to Lakeside where we took the electric car for home.

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April 20, 1902. An afternoon trip to Clifton Park with W. & children. *Cerastium ~~salicetum~~ ^{also} viriosum** was found in bloom, *Magnolia conopsea*. *M. purpurea* was still in bud. The *Larix* are looking beautiful, their conspicuous red flowers are handsome. One shrub was noticed, labeled *Hieracium Americanum*, which I think is wrong, I think it, *X. Clem. Heraclea* will await further developments before notifying the superintendent. Also *Nyssa*.

was also in bloom, and even the magnolia a magnolia with pink tinted flowers. I did not recognize the plant, but no doubt will when its leaves appear.

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April 21, 1902 An afternoon trip to Brooklyn for botanical specimens. The weather was rather warm and sultry. The wind was from the south-east. As I crossed the Long Bridge, I noticed a long line of willows (cuttings) planted in the shallow water. The line extended from about the middle of the bridge over to the Avenue Road line. Peach trees are now found in full bloom. While collecting a bouquet of *Antennaria plantaginifolia* I noticed the sweet honey-like odor of the blossoms. Ferns of all kinds are now uncoiling their fronds. To-day I observed the first toad of this season. *Anemone Canadensis* is now in full bloom. To-day was really Easter Day. A number of the pretty ones were seen along the path near the river. How pretty the river winding in its broad flood plain looking^{ed} to-day as the sun was setting?

It was about quarter past seven when I returned home.

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April 24, 1902 A trip with Section II of Botany Class along Swyn's Falls from Edmondson Ave. to Wallbrook. I learned from

one of the ladies that the Grape Hyacinth is called Blue Bottle by some Virginians. To-day we found the Judas-tree and the Amelanchier in full bloom. And very prettily were many spots decorated by the mass of their handsome flowers. The Silver Maple was found with almost fully matured fruit. We found our two *Clusia* *U. fulva* & *U. Americana* in fruit. I showed them how ~~easy~~^{easy} it is to distinguish one from the other by the fruit. The fruit of the latter is ciliated and long pedicelled, the pedicels appearing jointed; those of *fulva*, are not ciliated and are on very short pedicels. The finding of *Erythronium* was a great treat. *Carpinus* is now in full bloom. Near the northern slope of the hill I found a *Hornbeam* which I think may prove to be *Ostrya*. When we reached Franklin Rd bridge we took a path leading to the river and soon came to a road leading to Walbrook where we took the car for home. It was nearly 7.30 P.M.; we had been tramping about 3 hours.

April 26, 1902. The first all-day trip with my botany class. We met at the Catonsville terminus at 9.30 A.M. To-day we took the route towards the pump-house and then through the ravine. To-day was Violet Day. Already at V's we began finding

these pretty flowers, and before we reached the ravine six different species had been found, viz. *V. cuneolata*, *V. palmata*, *V. corymbosa*, *V. pedata*, *V. bicolor* and *V. villosa*. A variety (?) of the latter was found with beautifully variegated (blue and white) petals. At first I thought the petals were somewhat faded and that had caused their beautiful mottled appearance. Closer observation soon showed that this was not the case for the petals in the bud were also mottled. *V. villosa* is a beautiful species. It must be closely allied to *V. cuneolata* for superficially it somewhat resembles the latter. Closer inspection shows that the leaves are not quite like it in shape and in the creinations. The most marked difference though is that the leaves particularly the petioles are densely villous. I carefully dug up the pretty find and then noticed another peculiarity which I have not as yet observed on other violas and that is that the flower scape has ^(2 or 3) several tiny bracts along its entire length. When they are sometimes opposite. The scape also is slightly villous. We found *Erythronium* still in flower and this reminded Mr. Nafin who accompanied us till for an hour and a half, that he had noticed that his dog ate the leaves of this plant. He thought that

perhaps this might have had something to do with the naming the plant "the dog-toothed violet". After examining the island, we crossed the brook. Close to the brook at this point stands a large beech. Right at the base of this tree is a large patch of 20 *Pipulovium*. I marked the tree with my trowel. As we passed the pond we noticed that there were still masses of salamander eggs in it. The little embryos have developed considerably, however, and show life. These eggs masses were observed at least a week before any frog's eggs were noticed, still they are not fully developed, no frog's eggs on the other hand have been seen for several weeks. We recrossed the brook again, when we were at Owl Spring and here we stopped to eat our lunch. After dinner while the ladies took a little rest Fred W. and I explored the rocks near the brook. I had taken with me some *Cyrtopternis fragilis* which had been collected in the Catskills, and I transplanted it here on some of the rocky ledges. A marked Maple stands immediately over the spot where they were planted. Before doing this, I had looked up the several marked *Cypripedium*. I found them well out of the ground, no buds, however, could as yet be observed. After a stroll of about half an hour we returned to our party and we started for

* A fine tree of this species near the bridge at O. G. A small tree also with the
Papaw in the little gulch between the ravine & O. G.
** See notes in Elm. for April 23.

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Run Camp. Here I showed them the *Silene canescens*. It ^{is} was
just coming into flower. The Camp Run was not followed
and when we reach Camp Cozy we recrossed the brook.
Here we found several large *Aplectron*. The young trees in
this camp were destroyed by the elst storm. The samaras
of *U. fulva* were observed several times on our way through the
ravine. They seem now ripe. I observed that the fruit of
such trees most affected by the grubs ^{xx} is much larger; still this
may only have been caused, because the tree ripened fewer samaras;
for strange to say in the affected trees the umbels were
crowded (12 to 18 in a cluster) and here there were but 6 in the
cluster. In the affected trees the samaras are almost spherical
instead of flat. We had also the opportunity to observe the
difference between *A. dasycarpum* & *A. rubrum*. The leaf of the
former is more deeply lobed and the back of the leaf & petiole
is densely pubescent. Its leaves too are pubescent and divergent when
those of *rubrum* are not and have no very long pedicels.

We got through the ravine about two o'clock. Just as we were near
the end of this part of our trip we had a little shower. It did
not last long. We crossed the Potomac at O. G. and then

walked along the River Rd to R. This part of our trip was enjoyed very much. The road was shady and it was so much cooler than in the ravine. Three more violets, *V. blanda*, *V. pubescens* var. *acabimunda*, and *V. tricolor* were added to our list of violets. When about half way to R. we stopped to rest. We found a nice place on a rock ~~close to~~ standing out from the river. We stopped here about $\frac{3}{4}$ hr. As Miss S. descended to the rock, she found near it a broken off plant of *Mertensia Virginica*. While we were here resting we saw a young man with a vacuum pump and a little later a young woman with an old gentleman. The former had plucked at least a dozen pretty specimens of *Mertensia*. We felt very bad, then seeing how ruthlessly some people destroy some of our prettiest plants. As we were now rested we continued our tramp & when I reached the *Mertensia* place I noticed that but two plants with flowers were still remaining. They had not been plucked no doubt, only because they were not yet fully open. Thinking of the card Mr. W. ^{had} left on our trip (Sept. 12), I descended the slope to see if it were still there. It was found without trouble, for it was lying on top of the post. One glance showed me that it had been discovered that day. The following is a fac-simile of Mr. W's

note of April 12, and underneath the discovery of April 26.

please do not exterminate
these rare blue flowers

Virginia cowslips -
Apr 26. Got these plants.
Plenty along Gen Poudre
a mile or so

John May

Who is A. Neilson? Was it the
lady with the flowers or was it
her companion?

A short distance farther on, just
where the road goes down hill

I found a nice lot of a fern

which possibly may be *Cyrtopteris*. Later we found another lot of
it near the Dinosaur place. There is quite a lot of this pretty
plant on the hillside beyond the our favorite nook. It is inside
a barbed wire fence, so may possibly be safe from vandals.
We reached R. a few minutes before 7 o'clock, so were in
time for that train. Everybody was pleased with the trip.
We had found 76 different plants in flower.

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April 29, 1902. A trip for specimens to Brooklyn. Repeated
trip of Apr. 22, *Coreus florida* was found in flower. So also
was *Podophyllum peltatum*. Near the pickers' hut are many
plants of *Viola villosa*. This particular violet was observed frequently
in the more elevated portions, but as one descended to the
moister ground, plants were found with less pubescence, and in the

very wet places *V. cuneolata* only was found. Whether these two varieties are really forms of one plant remains to be seen. The flower-stalks of both have the tiny bracts. Well-developed ^{specimens} ~~forms~~ of these two plants are very different in appearance. In willows the peduncles and petioles and even the leaf-blades are densely villous; the leaves are smaller, darker green, generally slightly purplish on the under side and somewhat different in shape. *Chrysosplenium Americanum* is still in bloom; no fruit was observed as yet. On the hillside facing the river I saw an *Amelanchier* which looked as if it will bear fruit. The *Lycamore* - *Platanus occidentalis*, *Morus rubra* and *Broussonetia papyrifera* were found in bloom. Pistillate flowers of both *Mullein* were found. The Norway Maples are now setting fruit. The petioles of this maple exude a milky juice when broken from the stem. The samaras of *A. dasycarpum* are now nearly ripe. Several pretty patches of *Urtica perfoliata* were seen. One patch was particularly large. It was along the side of an old abandoned road.

May 1, 1902. A trip with Section II of the Botany Class. We met at the Bonnie Brae cemetery entrance on Edmondson Av. and walked over to Franklin Rd and then to Windsor Heights. The trip was a

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most enjoyable one. The weather was ideal. I had opportunity to note the difference between *Barbarea vulgaris* and *B. praecox*. The flowers of *vulgaris* seem to be in denser racemes; the pods of *vulgaris* are less than an inch long, those of *praecox* are nearly 2 inches long. The leaves of *vulgaris* are coarser and of a darker green; ^{the leaves of} *praecox* are more divided. The taste of *vulgaris* is not as sharp as that of *praecox*. and is slightly bitter. *Paulownia*, *Staphylea*, ^{*Agrimonia*} *Asclepias* *undulata*, *Proxyma Americana*, *Juglans cinerea* and *Quercus* were found in flower.

305. May 2, 1902. To Woodbrook and vicinity with Section I of the Botany Class. *Veratrum viride* and *Trillium cernuum* were found in flower. At the station we found *Lonicera Tartariae*. Here too we saw a boy with some *Cornus florida*, the involucre of which was a beautiful shade of pink. At the Shepherd Anglum while looking for Yellow Violets, *Ginseng*, etc. I found a flower shoot of *Podophyllum peltatum* without the leaves. The bud was on a short 4 or 5 inches long and came directly up from the ground. It was 9 o'clock before we got home.

30. May 3, 1902. I met Mr. W. at Camden Station and we took the 1.15 P. M. train to Glenburnie. Arrived at G. we took our usual

route to Marley Bridge. To-day was Iris versa day. It was
 on account of these pretty flowers that we made the trip.
 We found them plentifully enough, though it seemed to us
 not as abundantly as on the corresponding trip of last year.
 We collected mainly buds for these open nicely when put
 in water and placed in the sunlight. A very large patch
 was found on our right just before coming to the new
 house and before crossing the little river. Here close to
 the swampy place we found a large patch of *Anemone nemorosa*.
 In it were several hundred plants. Several plants of *Cypripedium*
acaulis were found in flower. When we reached R's we
 visited the Iris patch in the rear of their house. To-day it
 was nothing compared to what it was last year. A part of the
 patch had been plowed up, and that what was left had but
 very few buds. We learned from Mr. R. that he will take
 care of the little chicks hatched in incubators if ^{they} he
 has young chicks at the same time. In returning to the station
 we passed the old chestnut tree near L's. Then returning to the
 road we stopped a few moments at the *Ornithion* place
 then went on to the station gathering Iris. When within a short dis-

hence of the station we heard the train whistle. We hurried as fast as we could but were not able to reach the train in time. We were therefore obliged to walk home. We were very tired. The fine breeze from the N.E. proved most fortunate. It was cloudy and we felt sure it would rain before we reached home, but it did not. I arrived home at about 9 o'clock, about an hour after the time had I taken the train. *Quercus prinoides*, *Quercus alba* and *Q. puberta* (on R.R.) were found in bloom.

³⁰⁷ May 7, 1902. With Section I to Bonnie Bee and from there to Windsor Heights. The new plants found were *Aphyllon*, *Sambucus Menziesii*, *Dioscorea villosa*, *Polypodium* ^{*erectum*} *laevis*, *Smilax herbacea*, *Viburnum prunifolium*, *Comarostaphylis brevifolia*, *Trifolium pratense* and *Geranium Carolinianum*. The day was very cooling and during the day we had several little showers but while we were out there were none.

³⁰⁸ May 8, 1902. Ascension Day. A trip with Section II along Gwynne's Falls from Windsor Mills Road to Decheville and return. We met at Walbrook Station. As the tripper was nowhere is right we started on our trip. We had not gone far when we were rewarded by finding *Morus alba* in bloom (the pinnate plant). This plant is readily distinguished from



M. rubra by the leaves. In this plant the leaves are smooth, generally ^{irregularly} lobed and not acuminate, those of *rubra* are rough, somewhat larger most generally not lobed and long acuminate. Our next important subject was to distinguish *Ulmus fulvus* from *U. Americanus* by the leaves. In *Ulmus fulvus* the leaves are rough and are attached on stem clothed with brownish hairs. The stipules are easily seen in young specimens. In *U. Americanus* the leaves are smooth, being rather soft on under side, the branches are smooth and the stipules are absent. We were back to Walbrook again at 6.30 P. M. The trip was a most enjoyable one, notwithstanding the dust. The beautiful willow at the bridge across the falls is *Salix alba*.

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May 10, 1902. A trip alone this afternoon to the ravine. I first went to the large patch of *Pipularia* near the pump house. It was hard to find for nearly all the leaves have already withered. I then went to the hills opposite Oak Spring to look at the *Cypripedium**. At mark No. 1. was one plant and it was blooming at No. 2. were 3 plants and at No. 3 was one plant, none of which was in bloom. At the foot of the hill near the brook were two plants, also not in bloom. Near the spring and east of a

+ While I am collecting he went around to Cedar Hill

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large tree south of it, I found a single plant of *C. pariflora*.
It was in bloom. I marked the tree ^{near it} by tying a piece of
cord around it and also by placing a rock close to the
base of the tree. I now went over to Camp Run. The
Cyp. marked last year with a heap of stone and by tying two
white markers to the tree was up but not in bloom.

The day was a most depressing one for me and I felt very
little desire of examining anything. I hastened home again after
being out about two hours.

31) ^{as what with my father as far as B.}
May 11, 1902. Collected a specimen of rhizome for Wm. E. +
I was most interested in *Podophyllum peltatum*. The difference
in the scars left by the fertile & sterile branches is marked.
Those of the sterile have in their center a conical bud.
None of these buds were found in a developed condition.
The scars left by the fertile branches are rather deep
pits like those on *Smilacina racemosa*. Several long pieces
of the rhizome were taken up to see if there were any
order in the development of fertile or sterile branches. There
apparently is no ~~same~~ order. Sometimes there would
be two, three, or four, scars showing fertile branches, then after

year, then would come a week showing a sterile branch, or perhaps 2 weeks showing sterile, then again fertile. Some branches showed sterile branches year after year for a number of years but nearly all of these had them a fertile branch. In the branch examined there were far more sterile branches than fertile ones. After an hour's collecting, I returned to B. then started out on the R.R. I met my father near L's. We arrived home about 11 A.M.

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May 16, 1902 Took both sections on a tramp from Walbrook to Gwynn Oak Park. Owing to the dust which lies nearly an inch deep on the roads we were covered with dirt from head to foot before we reached Dickeyville. It was about 7 o'clock when we reached Gwynn Oak.

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May 17, 1902. With Mr. W. to Glenburnie. We met at Cambridge station and took the early train. When we arrived at G. we went directly to the pond. We looked carefully for *Trifolium* flowers but not a single one was found. Quite a number of pools were observed. We went directly to the pond. *Saxifraga* was to-day in all its glory. Hundreds of flowers were seen. How busy were the bumble-bees visiting these flowers. I

wished very much to see what they collected but could not get to any of the flowers where they just happened to be. I collected a few flowers, one plant, and a few plants of *Drosera* for Miss E. At the pond proper, we found *Nuphar advena* in bloom. Both *Sagittaria* & *Nuphar* have a slight faint odor, almost identical, like *Magnolia*. Several bleached(?) flowers of *Nuphar* attracted our attention. They were almost pure white and looked beautiful. From the pond we went towards the old farmhouse, Before, we got there we stopped and I ate my lunch. It was after 12 o'clock and it was time for me to retrace my steps to the station. My W. remained till later. He brought home a *Magnolia* and a spike of *Calamus*.

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May 18, 1902. To Brooklyn for specimens for Miss E. It was cloudy and a heavy fog lay over the river. As I crossed the long bridge I examined the willows planted along the west side. It looks very much as if the experiment will prove failure. Why such a foolish experiment should be tried has been somewhat of a mystery to me. When I got into the woods I found everything laden with moisture

Large drops of water were continually dropping from the foliage of the trees, so that it seemed to be raining. I found a nice spot near the stream close to a large Tulip tree, which I marked, where several plants of *Podophyllum peltatum* grew nicely for experiment. The bud hidden under the sterile branch, in nearly all cases develops but slightly. In no case did I find a branch that had developed from one of these buds. My experiments to-day were to see if I could not make these buds develop into branches, five different ^{sterile} plants were therefore marked. In Nos. 1, 2, 3, the terminal buds only were removed. This would give the bud hidden under the sterile branch a chance to grow next year. In No. 4, the terminal buds were removed also but the plant was cut so as allow only last year's bud beside the one under the sterile branch of this year to remain. In No. 5, - two joints (^{2nd yr's} 3rd yr's) only were allowed to remain, all other buds were removed.

After the marking of these plants I continued my trip taking the road near the river. Along this road I found hundreds of locusts (*Cicadas*) which had just become perfect insects. The holes in the ground still showed where the

* and were examining the molts of the Cicadas, their openings in the ground and the perfect insects.

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came from out the earth; and the dried remains, split open on the back their last mouthing cast. These insects must only have become perfect that far they were still rather stiff and made no attempt to fly. When I finally reached the road I went to the *Tipularia* spots. None of the plants were in bloom. On the road I saw a dead cat-bird. It had been shot. Also near the field, lying in the path going to the spring I saw five little birds (3 different kinds) which also had been shot.

I got back home about 12 o'clock.

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May 23, 1902. With both sections of Botany Class from Pinkie Rd and Shirley Lane to Woodberry. We met at Druid Hill Park at the Druid Hill Av. entrance. It was half past four before we were ready to start. The delay was caused by our waiting for Mr. Bth who was to direct us over this route. We had in fact started on a different route through the park* when he appeared. The weather to-day was very sultry and somewhat threatening, nevertheless, our trip was a most enjoyable one. We heard to-day the Cicadas singing. This is the

first time I have heard them this year.

^{3/5} May 24, 1902. With Mr. W. to the ravine. We met on the car and reached the terminus about half past seven. On our way out we heard the cicadae whenever the car stopped; and on our way through the woods we saw them everywhere. They were particularly numerous in the more open places; in the thick woods there were comparatively very few. We took the route to the open field and then to Owl spring. It was very warm, sultry, threatening rain. The foliage was covered with moisture, which soon made us quite wet. In the woods it was very close. We passed our *Aplectrum* place and with much difficulty finally found 3 plants in bloom. We observed that the flowers have a fine odor. When we reached the spring, we put down our bundles and went over to the hillside to examine the *Cypripedium*. The flower of the only plant that bloomed had withered, and had not set seed. *Spirea Aruncifolia* is now coming into bloom and will soon help beautify the bluffs. Mr. W. now showed me the plant (*C. pauciflorum*) which he had found on his last trip. It was still in flower. The plant is close to the path and it is

* wide May 10.

* marked last year.

*** Thread worms
species of Cordonia

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to wonder it has not been taken. We marked the spot carefully with a stick and mound, and hid also a piece of wood on the branch of a Maple immediately above the plant. I saw at once that this was not the plant I had seen on my last trip^x and after a little search found it also. We saw that the plant still retained its withered flower. It was now marked too with the stick and mound and we further observed that the large oak near it was inclined towards the south. The little tree which had been marked is a Fringe Tree. We now went to the Tipulid place, but not a plant was in bloom. I now looked at my marked *Podophyllum* plants. Nothing^{new} was learned from them; new growth had sent up in one case a sterile branch and in the other a fertile one, but the bud under last year's sterile branch had not developed in either case. We now went back to the spring. In the water were several long white threads. I thought that they were the thread like roots of some plants. Mr. W. thought that perhaps they were pieces of cotton thrown in by some the ladies that accompanied me on the April trip. We each got one of pieces out and we soon saw that they ~~could~~ had the power to move. A piece placed in the palm of my hand coiled up most wonderfully

no doubt, irritated by the heat of my hand. Mr. W. noticed that they were very elastic, when stretched they would lengthen considerably, and would then again return to their normal size. These threads were pure white, about the thickness of very coarse cotton and from 2 in. to several inches in length. We put them back again in the water. From Out spring we went to Damp Run and ate our dinner. About this time we had a little shower. After dinner I collected two plants of *Solanum coriander* for transplanting. It was about half past one, when we started for Fox Run and the *Lilium Philadelphicum* place. After a little trouble we found the place. There were quite a number of *Lilium* but only one with a bud. This no doubt is due to the treatment they received last year, when some one took all the flowers. This year they are vegetating only. I now bade Mr. W. good-bye. He returned to the ravine to stay a while longer and I started homeward. It was a little past three when I reached the terminus.

316.

May 30, 1902 Decoration Day. An all-day trip with my botany class to Lock Raven. We reached L. R. by way of the Md. & Pa. R.R. at 10.30 A.M. The morning was beautiful. During the past few days it has been rather cool, but to-day

it was warm. From the station we went towards the Gate-
 house and then to the second ravine. On the hillside, near
 this ravine we saw a brownish snake. It got out of our
 way as quickly as it could; Mr. N. thought it a copper-
 head. In the alluvial soil, below the dam, we saw
 several fine plants of *Hieracium lanatum* - the Cow
 Parsnip. We went up the second ravine a short distance
 and as it was after twelve o'clock and several were clamor-
 ing for something to eat we decided to eat our lunch.
 After dinner while several decided to determine *Trinitis*
 in perforation which we found in the morning, I went up
 the stream a little farther. I hoped to find *Ophryotrocha*
virgata but was not successful. When I returned we
 started for the station ^{which we reached about 3 o'clock}. It was still early and we had
 more than two hours to wait for the train, but still most of
 them decided to remain there rather than go any farther. Five
 of us though decided to go down to mill. It is not far from
 the station, some one said about half a mile and I suppose
 it is. A large 28 foot over-shot water wheel turns the
 machinery. It is decidedly picturesque. It was four o'clock

when we got back to the station. Mr. N. told us that a chicken that they had killed had 36 locusts in its crop and that they were all placed in it one like the other. On the hillside near the station I found *Aristolochia Serpentina* in bloom.

Our train arrived on time and at six o'clock we were back again in Baltimore.

³¹⁷ May 31, 1902. An afternoon trip with Mr. W. to Calverton. We took the 1.30 P.M. train. When we reach C. we went to Marley Bridge. We stopped on our way at the swamp to see if *Myiophila* were in bloom, and remained upon their scarcity. What few we found were wide open. It seems as if the cool weather had retarded them and now a day of hot weather again had forced them wide open. Two locusts were caught and we observed the white patch membrane under the wing of the male with which he makes his music, and the oil pointer of the female. It seems as if most of the locusts are males. When we reached M. B. we went to R's and got one of the boats. We then went up the branch for Water-lilies but none were found in bloom. *Kalmia* and *Viburnum dentatum* were in profusion and the Black Gum was in flower.

This is a most beautiful tree. On the right bank is
 a large handsome one; its pretty grey rugged bark makes
 it easily recognized. We went up the stream some distance
 the low tide, however, prevented us from going wherever
 we wished. A wild duck was observed, but when we
 came near to it, it flew away. A large black bird, about
 the size of the robin, with a yellow band around its neck
 was seen in the meadow. It flew close to the ground and
 never far. Its song was very peculiar. All over the country
 we now see the Bohemian straw-berry pickers. On Saturday
 they wash their clothes and in the settlement near the stream
 we saw great long lines of wash hanging out to dry. They
 seem to be a very clean people. It was nearly seven o'clock
 when we got back to R.R. and it was about 7 o'clock when
 we started on our way homeward. The roads were in an awfully
 dirty condition and by the time we reached Brooklyn we
 were dirty almost from head to foot. We took a car for
 home. On our way home a colored boy about 6 or 7 yrs. old fell
 from the car while it was going very fast. The child must
 have been asleep. It was on Manhattan St. where it happened.

* *C. deflexa* var *Antoni*

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and the child fell on his head. Two people only noticed the brain fall; and stopped the car. Several people went back and picked the boy up and soon returned with him apparently uninjured and only slightly dazed.

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June 6, 1902. With both sections of botany class to Dunderberg. We met at River View at 4 P. M. At D. we found quite a change since last year. The railroad company has cut down the hillside to make room for another track. We were therefore somewhat disappointed, as last year we had found so many things on this hillside. We went to the Calamus place. We found plenty of *specimens* in bloom. Here, also, we found *Peltandra*, *Lysimachia* ^{*myrsinites*} *stricta*, *Typha angustifolia*. We noticed in one place hundreds of the peculiar change made by the locusts. These are found only in certain places. We now started to return. We again ^{as last year} took the path leading to the river. In this path we found *Hypanthos* and a species of *Callitriche* that was new to me. Along the path we found *Mitchella repens* and close to the shore, *Marchantia polymorpha* in splendid condition - *antheridia*, *archegonia* and gemmae being present. The breeze was

delightful on the shore and we enjoyed it for nearly an hour. We then returned to the station. Here I got a specimen of *Dioscorea* and also some St. John's wort. We started for home about half past seven o'clock.

June 7, 1902. With Mr. W. to Landanoe, Arbutus, Avalon, Orange Grove and Catoxville. We met at Camden station and took the 7.35 A.M. train. Reaching L. we went to the Lygodium place. The fern was easily found; it is in a most flourishing condition. We dug out a number of the plants for transplanting. We thought, too, we would try also a few *Megacarpus* and for the purpose took a few cuttings also a young plant. I examined a few thin, sturdy shoots of this plant and saw the large stipules and how they protected the younger growing parts within. Each one is attached ^{by one edge} along the entire length of the petiole, by the free portion of each are united one to the other. In the enclosed one is a leaf-blade folded nearly on the mid-rib ^{and} the upper surface and its stipules making a case similar to the one described. These stipules contain a still younger leaf similarly arranged and so. It was nearly one o'clock when we left the swamp. All along the road we

711. * The ground here looked like a sieve from the numerous holes made by the locusts, leaving the ground. Here we saw their ^{offspring} distinctive attacks on the Robin ^{or on a chestnut oak}. Farther on we saw ^{them} also attached. saw the damage to the trees and shrubs done by the locusts.

Here it was entirely young oaks and chinquapin that were affected. A small branch examined we even almost covered with deep ^{closer} white slits. I took a small branch thus affected for examination but lost it. At A. we saw Mr. J. He spoke to us about the "Cubians"; he thought, too, that the earthquake and destruction caused by Mt Pelu at Martinique was on account of the sin of the inhabitants, but, he hardly thought that the volcano was the cause of our drought. The morning was very oppressive, so a short distance beyond A. we stopped a few moments to rest.

After a short rest we started onward. * From Avalon to Orange because all along this part of our trip we saw how the Elms (U. ^{by the way} ^{folia}) had been attacked we walked along the tracks. For some time now it had looked as if we might have a thunder-storm. Just as we were entering the little ravine at the Cascades we heard the first peal of thunder. We went at once to our spring. How delicious and how cold was the water! We built a fire at once and put the bottles on with water. We had hardly finished this part of our work when it began to rain and in a few more minutes it was pouring down. We had been standing a short distance from the fire, but now we stood over ^{it} the fire to prevent the rain putting the fire out. While

* Before leaving the Cascade we planted near the spring 3 specimens of *Eggonia*
** Luna Moth.

712.

we were thus standing the water began to hail and we made the coffee. The rain lasted a little more than ^{half} hour but in that short time it had come down in torrents. We soon saw its effect on the brook, which soon was a rushing torrent of dark muddy foaming water which polluted the air round about. After the storm was over I went up to the Cascade. The large volume of water pouring over the rocks looked grand and as it rushed along it set in motion a strong current of air. Our spring too was affected even by the heavy rain, the water which was as clear as now slightly tinted. This, however, did not last very long. The brook which had swollen very rapidly was now too decreasing in volume. * We now started for Hilton Ar. While crossing the brook we found in the water a beautiful light green moth its body also light green was clothed with dense ~~fuzz~~ fuzzy covering making it appear white; the hind wing ~~it~~ were each beautifully tailed. ** As we entered the little ravine, Mr. W. had found one which probably had just left its cocoon, for it was very weak, on a low bush. We went up Hilton Ar. to the path leading to the field. We entered this path crossed the field and went to our spring. Here we planted the remaining two

specimen of *Lycopodium* and the cutting of *Myrica* and then returned to Hilton Ar. On our way up Hilton Ar. we collected a few Rose heds, *Dainia* and Black-eyed Crows. It was 8 o'clock when we reached the cave.

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June 9, 1902. A trip with Nellie to Lauraville. The weather was fine. Saw several Oak-leaved Maples which had been attacked by the locusts.

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June 10, 1902. With Walter to Curtis Bay. The following trees were noticed that had been attacked by locusts. Sassafras, Dwarf Sumach, Wild Cherry, Peach, Dogwood and several species of Oak chiefly Chestnut Oak, and Hickory. The under sides of the branches were chiefly attacked. These when examined were found containing hundreds of eggs. Dead locusts are found everywhere. Those examined were all males. The shots in the branches were quite deep and went entirely through the layer of wood into the pith. It is wonderful that so delicate an organ can pierce such tough branches, for the attacks are not only on new growth but even on last years growth. Found to-day for the first time the cleistogamous flowers of the *Impatiens*. These are always fertile. Great long seed.

prods. are already on the plants.

322.

June 13, 1902. With botany class to Catonsville and the Observatory. At the terminus we watched several female locusts depositing eggs. We watched for some time, hoping to see one move and make a new slit in the bark, but did not see any. A twig cut in a plane at right angles to the slit shows that the locust bores and deposits eggs obliquely to the right and obliquely to the left so that a section of the twig presents about the appearance of the trail made by some animal. It seems as if the boring is done in most cases into last year's wood. The following trees and shrubs were added to the list of plants attacked - Silver Maple, Chestnut, *Viburnum acerifolium*, Beech, Witch hazel, Ash and Blackberry. We went down Hilton Ave. As we passed through the field at the corner of Frederick Ave. I showed them *Erigeron annuus*, *E. strigosus* & *E. Philadelphicus*, and explained how to distinguish one from the others; - *annuus* has ~~long~~ broad leaves coarsely toothed, in *strigosus*, the leaves are narrow & generally entire, and in *Philadelphicus* we have broad leaves coarsely toothed, clasping the stem. We left Hilton Ave. when we came to the path leading to the Helen Philadelphicus place and followed it into

the ravine. Here near the culvert we found a camp. Hanging up on a line stretched from one tree to another were several shirts, shirt waists and other female apparel. In the camp were a few kitchen utensils and a pair of ladies' shoes. Not far from the camp, stretched out on the grass to day was a fine walking shirt. As we crossed the brook and looked up the stream towards the camp we saw a woman about 45 yrs of age, dark complexioned, filthy & dirty-looking, washing in the brook. We now climbed the hillside to the Observatory. It was our intention to stop here ~~and~~ hour or so to rest and eat lunch, but the approach of a thunder storm put an end to this ~~and~~ ^{for} all were anxious to get back to the cars as quickly as possible. I therefore took the path along the summit, passed Sallin's, and finally reached the dam near the pump-house. In the field we found *Asagallia arvensis*. Its little petals were tightly closed, showing the approach (?) of a storm. We reached the station, and as it had not rained, all thought we had gone too fast. After a rest of about 10 minutes we took the car for home. It did not rain until about half an hour after reaching home.

